

Daimler Chrysler AG

Abstract

The invention relates to a method for recognizing a loss of pressure in a tire of a motor vehicle, in which an anomaly in the chassis, in particular a loss of tire pressure, [is recognized] by comparing an indicative value that is indicative of the chassis anomaly or the tire pressure with a comparative value. An instantaneous indicative value that is indicative of the chassis anomaly or the tire pressure is determined. A comparative value is stored in a learning step when a learning threshold is reached, whereby previously determined indicative values are used for determining the comparative value to be stored. An anomaly in the chassis or a loss of pressure in a tire is recognized by comparing the instantaneous indicative value with the comparative value. An intermediate value or determined indicative value is stored if the predefinable learning threshold has not been reached.

(Figure 1)